

of Philadelphia, contributes a good and valuable critical summary under the title of *The Therapeutic Gains of 1893*.

The book maintains its position as a valuable guide to the busy practitioner, and the present volume can be in every way strongly recommended.

FREDERICK TREVES.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN SURGICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Vol. VI. Sixth Session held at New Orleans, La., November 14, 15, and 16, 1893. Published by the Association, 1894.

This volume contains thirty-seven papers with their discussions. They comprise many valuable contributions. As would be expected, much is said about the branch of surgery pertaining to the diseases of the female pelvic organs. The remarks upon this subject made by general surgeons are, as a rule, sound and instructive, while those made by professed gynæcologists are often biased and smack of a deficiency of general surgical knowledge.

In his annual address the president says, "The gynæcologist taught the surgeon the invaluable lesson that the abdominal cavity could be opened with impunity, and its organs exposed, handled, and treated successfully. The grand lesson was taught in the wilds of Kentucky more than seventy years ago." True; these things were done in the wilds of Kentucky; but they were done by a surgeon skilled in all the branches of his art, especially experienced and successful in lithotomy, in the operation for strangulated hernia, in tracheotomy, and in the various amputations,—the surgeon, Ephraim McDowell, friend and student of the surgeon, John Bell.

Let us hope also that the speaker is mistaken when he says that "sepsis is no longer an idea or a theory. It is an established fact, and has come to remain with us for all time." His address abounds in good-fellowship, and he endeavors to sweep away all trace of sectional lines. He would, however, have been justified in thinking the Northern gynæcologists were not too well grounded in pathological

anatomy when a Philadelphia gentleman said that he agreed with a prominent New York gynæcologist that endometritis "is altogether an exceptional disease, and that in the hands of large numbers of men finding it so, it is a fanciful disease and not a real one." It was this same gynæcologist who, in discussing the paper on the conservative treatment of pyosalpinx, said, "I want to say that the surgery done in America to-day commenced in the backwoods, and the best surgery has remained in the backwoods."

Papers of especial value were contributed by McGuire, Tiffany, and Briggs.

The volume is well printed and neatly bound. It does the Southern Association credit, and makes the home talent show to a very good advantage by the side of their visitors from the North.

JAMES P. WARBASSE.

PETIT MANUEL D'ANESTHÉSIE CHIRURGICALE. Par FÉLIX TERRIER, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, et M. PÉRAIRE, Ancien Interne des Hôpitaux de Paris. Avec 37 figures dans le texte. Paris, 1894 : Ancienne Librairie Germer Baillière et Cie.

This excellent little volume opens with a chapter on the history of surgical anæsthesia. Long is given the credit of first having employed ether for purposes of general anæsthetization.

The authors give a thorough review of the different methods of producing anæsthetization, both local and general. The various methods are given for obtaining the best results with the different narcotizing agents.

The text is clear and concise, and the work recommends itself for the large amount of practical information which it contains, and for the absence of moot and unsettled questions. It is devoted to the facts which have been learned by practical men.

JAMES P. WARBASSE.